

Samuel J. Tilden has tapped his barrel to the tune of \$2,500 for the democratic campaign fund of New York.

The democrats in congress will try to give protection a black eye this coming session. They have their minds made up to go for the tariff that protects.

The postmaster general has decided that only first-class mail matter—that is, letters, postal cards and sealed packages—shall have the benefit of the special delivery service. Clerks who may be employed to deliver special delivery letters will not be entitled to compensation therefor unless they are paid out of the private funds of the postmaster. The words "special delivery" must be written by the postmaster on the dispatching envelope in which a registered letter is placed.

Probably there is no man in this country whose wealth there has been more discussion than that of J. W. Mackay. The Hon. C. H. Felton, member of congress from California, makes this statement: "Mackay has about \$10,000,000 in government bonds. This alone yields him an income of \$400,000. Then he owns a great many state bonds and some British consols. He has a half interest in the Nevada bank, which is a very wealthy institution. And there, you know, is the Commercial Cable and the Postal Telegraph, in both of which he has large interests." Mrs. Mackay is doing her best to make way with the income from the investments of her husband by extravagant living, and as a rule she succeeds.

There has been a good deal of talk of late in regard to removing the remains of General Grant from Riverside; but Mrs. Grant is out with a card in which she says that Riverside will be the permanent resting place of her husband, for these reasons: "First, because I believed New York was his preference; second, it is near the residence that I hope to occupy as long as I live, and where I will be able to visit his resting place often; third, I have believed, and am now convinced that the tomb will be visited by as many of his countrymen here as it would be at any other place, and, fourth, the offer of a park in New York was the first which observed and unreservedly assented to the only condition imposed by General Grant himself, namely, that I should have a place by his side."

A company of Massachusetts friends were traveling in Norway a short time ago, and one of them gives some very interesting facts regarding the striking honesty of the people of that country. He said: "As we were driving along one day, we saw two umbrellas hanging on the branch of a tree. Some people not caring to be encountered with them, had left them there until they should pass that way again. Although it was raining no one thought of touching them. An English lady told us that going for a walk one day she found her fur-lined silk cloak too heavy, and remarked that she wished she had left it at home. 'Take it off,' said a Norwegian friend who was with her, 'and hang it on this tree.' She did so, and when she returned two hours later there it still remained."

Mr. Charles E. Feltou, of Chicago, was at attendance at the national prison congress, and read a paper on the question of dealing with tramps. He would place the tramps in institutions where they would be made to work, and would have them provided with remunerative work when liberated. If they declined it, he would give them another spell at compulsory labor, and so on. The drunkards he would clip into inebriate asylums, and keep them there until cured. This is a good idea, but what about the tramps? The honest workmen who are willing to work but can't find any work are a prodigious host when they find tramps are given work by the government. There is too much sentimentality about this scheme. When one comes down to practical common sense in dealing with tramps who are able to work and won't, he will find the best way is to put them where they will be compelled to work and pay for their own support. Hard work and a little pinching of the stomach are pretty good remedies for laziness.

The fate of Riel seems to be sealed, as in all probability he will be hanged. The execution of this poor, ignorant and half-crazed fellow is looked upon as a piece of supreme folly on the part of the Canadian government. It is the sentiment of the public generally that Riel is too feeble to be a hero instead of a criminal, and that his execution by the government would accomplish no good, while it would be likely to do great harm in the future government of the half breeds. The Philadelphia Times very truly reminds the Dominion government that Virginia never did so foolish an act as the pompous execution of John Brown and his half-crazed followers. Had they been condemned for life prisoners as lunatics, they would never have been ennobled in song and story as martyrs; but they were executed and the south was reminded of it as a million Union soldiers sang the song of John Brown. The execution of Riel would produce a like effect. To send the half-witted fellow to his grave will simply make a hero of him without any special vindication of justice.

Very recently Professor Charles A. Ashburner, read a paper on the "Product and exhaustion of the oil region," at the Half-Centennial of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. The valuable statistics contained in this paper are said to belong in a great part, to Mr. Stowell, the famous petroleum reporter, and the opinions are based upon observations and surveys made by Professor John P. Curll and Mr. Ashburner himself. These statistics

show that the total production of oil in Pennsylvania and a small field in Southern New York up to the beginning of the present year aggregated 251,000,000 of barrels, which at \$1.63 3/4 per barrel, the average price for the entire quarter of a century since Drake's well was first struck, netted the immense sum of \$405,300,000. The developed producing territory covers 829 square miles, divided into six districts. Of these districts that of Venango, the first opened, has produced the highest average, or 845,000 barrels per square mile. The Butler district comes next, with a production of 811,000 barrels per square mile; the McKean district third, with 829,000 barrels per square mile, and the Allegheny district fourth, with 419,000 barrels to the mile. The other two districts, Warren and Beaver, have produced respectively 843,000 and 62,000 barrels to the mile.

It is now said by Professor Ashburner and others that the climax of oil production in Pennsylvania has been reached, while predicting that the flood-tide of oil production is past and the limits of the territory known, Mr. Ashburner declines to make any prediction as to the length of time yet required to entirely exhaust the deposits or the probable future yield. Enough is foreboded in his paper, however, to warrant an eager hunt for oil territory in other states and a steady advance in the price of oil, unless new deposits are found.

## DONT MIDDLE WITH THE TARIFF.

One of the alleged reasons why the coming democratic congress should change the tariff, is that "the country consumes about so much per year of wool and woolen fabrics, and that the tax thereupon does not very materially interfere with the rate of consumption. We not only go on buying a greater weight of foreign raw wools from year to year, but we also buy considerable quantities of woolen stuffs." On this statement the argument is based that wool and woollens should be made cheaper because this consumption is greatly increasing. But let us see how far from the truth these traders can get when they undertake to discuss the tariff. Official figures prove that there has been a large decline in recent years, in the aggregate value imported, as well as in the consumption per capita. The report on the foreign commerce of the United States for the year 1884 gives the figures for the eighteen years from 1867 to 1884 inclusive, and shows that the average yearly importation fell from \$38,604,227 in the nine years ending with 1875 to \$43,070,151 in the succeeding nine years, and the consumption per capita declined from \$1.34 to 85 cents, a decrease of 49 cents, or nearly 37 per cent. A comparison of foreign wool and woollens that entered into consumption during the three fiscal years 1872, 1873 and 1874, with those paying duty duty in 1882, 1883 and 1884—ten years later—shows a falling off in their average yearly value of \$13,000,000, or 34 per cent, and a decline in the consumption per capita from \$1.45 to 94 cents, or 35 per cent.

Then again, it is proved by the recently issued "Summary of the imports and exports of the United States," for the eight months ending August 31, 1885, that the importation of wool and woollens has gradually decreased up to the present time. This official report, which was issued by a democratic administration, shows that during that period the value of the importations of wool and manufactures of wool declined from \$67,322,726 to \$30,971,654; a falling off of \$36,351,072, or 54 per cent. It is worthy of remark that with the exception of a small increase in shawls, every article made of wool or worsted exhibited a decline. The greatest falling off was \$2,473,925, in cloths; \$949,219, in dress goods; \$333,453, in wearing apparel; \$709,889 in other manufactures; and \$182,559 in carpets and carriages. In raw wool the net decline in value reached \$1,445,889, although the quantity increased from 48,074,278 to 48,901,233 pounds. This increase of less than one per cent (\$1.72) is the quality of wool imported during eight months of the current year, while there was a decrease of seventeen per cent in the value, scarcely justifies our democratic agitators of free trade proclivities in the assertion that "we go on buying a greater weight of foreign raw wools from year to year." Especially in view of the fact that during the twelve months ending June 30, 1885, the net imports of foreign wools were 7,754,431 pounds less than in the year immediately preceding, while the decrease in clothing and combing wools reached the large aggregate of \$1,382,841 pounds—a falling off of 44 per cent.

**In Life's Decline**  
Infirmitates beset us to which our youth and maturity were strangers. Weakness of the loins, rheumatic affections, dyspepsia, loss of appetite and uneasy sleep are among these. As a means of countering the infirmities of age, Serravallo's Stomach Bitters is unrivaled. It quickens and enlivenes the sluggish and impoverished circulation, begets a hearty appetite and youthful relish for the food, and enables the stomach to digest it. It soothes and invigorates the nervous system and checks a tendency to rheumatism. The quickening action upon the great sympathetic nerve, which connects the stomach with the brain, results in the speedy departure of the restlessness by night and disquietude by day, which are the reflected manifestations of dyspepsia. It is the most effective antidote to the poison of malaria, gives a beautiful complexion to the action of the kidneys and bladder, and is an admirable means of reinvigorating vigor when impaired by overwork or other cause.

You will find all medicines advertised in this paper at Prentice & Evenson's, opposite postoffice, Janesville. Medicines not in liquid form sent by mail. Prescriptions and receipts prepared from pure and fresh drugs, cheaper than at any other reliable drugstore in the county.

## CAMPAIGN MATTERS.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS HOLD AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

Governor Hill, Senator Voorhees and Others Present—The Governor's Remarks—Senator Sherman Speaks in Virginia to a Full House.

New York, Oct. 30.—There was an immense gathering of people at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn Thursday evening, despite the pouring rain, to welcome Governor Hill, ex-Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, Comptroller Chapin, Senator Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, ex-Congressman Converse of Ohio, and other leading Democrats, all of whom made stirring addresses.

After speeches by several local leaders, Senator Voorhees was introduced. He addressed the Republicans for frauds and corruption, and assured his hearers that while President Cleveland might be slow in making changes, he was sure and safe. Mr. Voorhees followed in a similar strain, and dwelt upon the waste of public money in the navy department. Governor Hill was then brought forward amid loud plaudits, to which he responded as follows: "I thank you most sincerely for this very flattering reception. I should be very ungrateful, indeed, did I not appreciate this cordial greeting. But I do not take it so much for myself as for the great cause of Democracy, whose representative I am. (Applause.) I am a Democrat, and I believe in the principles of the Democratic party. (Applause.) The platform of the two parties in this state have been made up by the Democratic party has pledged itself to stand by the president in his honest effort to reform the country and upon that platform I stand. (Applause.) On the other side they denounce the administration. The record of the Democratic administration is before the people of this state and it is presented for your approval. Upon these issues I am willing to leave it to the intelligence of the people of this state to decide. You have heard the issues of the campaign discussed by the gentlemen who have preceded me, and upon these issues so presented I have no fears as to what the result will be. Thanking you again for this kind reception, I bid you a good-night. (Applause.)"

Mr. E. D. White, candidate for mayor, ex-Governor Curtin, Comptroller Chapin and others followed with brief speeches.

## DEFINING THEIR POSITIONS.

Davenport and Hill on the Question of Veterans' Rights.

New York, Oct. 30.—The answer to the Veterans' Rights union, which addressed a series of questions to the candidates for governor, Hill and Davenport, Governor Hill replied: "Possibly I ought to state that I am not very familiar with the details of the system of civil and military pensions 'making' and 'certification' referred to in one of your questions, and hence am unable to give a definite answer. I am, however, familiar with the principles of the system, and I am glad to state generally that if the present laws of the state or the civil service laws of the federal government are so amended as to give honorably discharged soldiers or sailors a preference over civilians, then I think they should be amended so as to clearly declare such preference. I think that when such veterans are shown to possess the qualifications necessary to fill the position, they should be given the preference. I am not in favor of giving them the preference over all others. I am in favor of giving them the preference over civilians who possess superior qualifications."

In Mr. Davenport's reply he says: "The man who saved the Union," says in my opinion, is first claim to position of honor and emolument. This man may be competent to fill. Our platform declares that in civil service examinations the veterans who possess the qualifications shall have the preference over all others. We want to see the front during the war, and I, for one, am heartily in favor of giving him the position. I am not in favor of giving him the position when he lacks the qualifications for it in civil service."

Sherman in Virginia.  
PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 30.—The Academy of Music was filled Thursday night to its utmost capacity with an enthusiastic audience, which had assembled to hear Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, discuss the political issues in this state. About three-fourths of those present were colored people. Among those who occupied seats on the stage were Senator Mahan, Congressman McKinley (Ohio), and James D. Brady, of this state. Not many Democrats were in attendance.

Senator Sherman opened his remarks by stating that he accepted with much pleasure the invitation to speak in the Virginia canvass, chiefly because the public prints might have made a false impression as to his position in the recent canvass in Ohio. Not only the newspapers south, but the newspapers north, had given him a false impression. He said he was waving the bloody shirt. This he denied, and said in Ohio, as in Virginia, all he wished was that every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, should have equal civil and political rights.

These constitutional rights and privileges had been disregarded by the Democratic party, especially in the southern states in 1864, and by those means Grover Cleveland became president instead of James G. Blaine. He then charged that Gen. Lee had conducted his canvass in Virginia on the basis of an appeal to the Confederate soldiers; the pride of Virginia for the courage they had exhibited in the war, and with military trappings and cavalry had tried to turn the attention of the people of Virginia from the questions of the present time, from a material development and protective tariff to the memories of the war.

Dismissing the debt question of Virginia as one that was already settled, Senator Sherman concluded his address by urging the people of Virginia to break the ancient line that threatens the country, and join with the party of the north, believing in the policy of protection and public improvements; in the adoption of a national policy that would confer greater benefits upon the whole people than can be done by the Democratic party.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

### JANESVILLE MARKETS.

Reported for the Gazette by Bump & Gray Grain and Produce Dealers.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 27, 1885.  
Receipts of grain continue liberal, and the market rules firm for most kinds. We quote prices as follows:  
FLOUR—Patent \$1.50 per sack; Vienna \$1.30 per sack.  
WHEAT—Winter 70¢25¢; good to best spring 60¢25¢; common to fair, 60¢00¢.  
RYE—Good to best at \$2.00 per 100 lbs.  
BUCKWHEAT—60¢50¢ to 72¢10¢.  
HAY—Fair to choice samples 45¢25¢; low grades 40¢00¢.  
COGNAC—Shelled per 60 lbs. 36¢25¢; now one 75 lbs 32¢25¢.  
HAY—Timothy for ton \$20.15, other kinds 12¢25¢.  
GROUND FEED—50¢ per 100 lbs.  
CATS—Good; according to quality 12¢25¢ to 20¢00¢.  
POTATOES—Good supply, 10¢25¢.  
BUTTER—Good supply, 10¢25¢.  
TIMOTHY HAY—\$1.40 to 1.50 per 40 lbs.  
PULLED HAY—10¢25¢; chickens 32¢10¢.  
CLOVER HAY—\$1.25 to 1.50 per bushel.  
WOOL—Washes at 20¢75¢ 5¢ off for summer washable.  
LIVE STOCK—Hogs \$3.00 to 3.20, per 100 lbs. cattle 10¢25¢ to 12¢00¢.

### CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—2:30 P. M.  
AN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT BY J. W. MANNING.  
REPRESENTING J. E. BERKHOFF & CO., COMMISSIONERS, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS, MOYAL EXCH. BUILDING, CHICAGO.

INN. BUILDING, CHICAGO.						
ARTICLES.	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	ST	CLOS	
Wheat,—						
Oct.						
Nov.	\$ 82 1/2	\$ 82 1/2	\$ 84 1/2		\$ 85 1/2	
Dec.	87 1/2	87 1/2	91 1/2		91 1/2	
Corn,—						
Oct.						
Nov.	83 1/2	84 1/2	90 1/2		90 1/2	
Dec.	87	87 1/2	93 1/2		93 1/2	
Oats,—						
Oct.						
Nov.	\$ 25 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2		28 1/2	
Dec.	25 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2		28 1/2	
Pork,—						
Oct.						
Nov.	\$ 8 17 1/2	\$ 8 20	\$ 17 1/2	\$ 8 17 1/2	\$ 8 17 1/2	
Dec.	8 25	8 25	8 32 1/2		8 22	











